

1964

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

2955

tion mute and disorganized while Mr. Johnson had the opportunity to demonstrate his skill unhampered. Certainly his stock is now at an alltime high. The danger, to him, is that it is so high that there is no way to go but down. Things can happen mighty fast in this modern world. It took almost no time at all for Mr. Kennedy's skyrocketing popularity which followed his inauguration to plummet earthward after the Bay of Pigs fiasco. Any student of government knows that awesome pitfalls await the Johnson legislative program on Capitol Hill. He rides tall in the saddle right now but it will be nothing less than miraculous if he can maintain this fantastic pace during the months that lie between this peak of performance and the moment in November when he must present his political promissory notes at the ballot box bank.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, it appears that the Senate has completed morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, morning business is closed. The Chair lays before the Senate Senate Resolution 275, the unfinished business, which will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A resolution—Senate Resolution 275—providing additional funds for the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair reminds the Senate of the effectiveness of the rule of germaneness at this time.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed to discuss a matter not having to do with the resolution, and that the rule of germaneness be waived temporarily.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, there was great rejoicing 46 years ago February 16 as the Lithuanians proclaimed independence after more than a century of Russian control. This freedom was enjoyed for 21 years, only to be crushed by Nazis and Communists in a ravaging pincer movement.

Once again this brave people was forced to wear the shackles of oppression. Hundreds of thousands were exiled to Siberia, where some still remain. Tens of thousands were executed. Under occupation Lithuania came to know collectivization, increased poverty, and religious persecution.

The institutions of freedom in Lithuania were destroyed, but the spirit of those institutions, conviction and hope could not be so easily extinguished. It is this flame that we of the free world dare not forget. To us it must serve as a reminder of the great courage with which the oppressed fight for survival. But that is not all. Our duty is to keep that flame of hope alive, to let the people of Lithuania know that we have not forgotten their fight for freedom, and to remind the free world that the Soviets, who call themselves champions of anticolonialism, have in fact imposed the

most vicious brand of colonial rule known to modern man. Their aim has been to break the spirit of the men, women, and children they conquered. It is a testimonial to the Lithuanians and the peoples of other captive nations that the Communists have never completely succeeded in this mission.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I am pleased to join in paying tribute to the brave people of Lithuania on the 46th anniversary of their independence. Lithuania's existence as an independent republic was shortlived, covering only 21 years between 1918 and 1940. These years were made very difficult and troubled because of the constant Soviet propaganda and subversive activity designed to smother the nation's freedom. Shortly after the outbreak of World War II, Soviet forces overran the country and destroyed its freedom. Over the years the 3 million people of this unhappy state have kept alive the hope of liberty and independence in spite of harsh restrictions, deportations, suppression of religion, and other repressive measures. Their friends and relatives here are helping to keep alive this hope that in the not too distant future, Lithuania will once again become free and independent. I share in that hope and the historic need to gain for Lithuania freedom from Communist tyranny.

TIME TO PUT SOME MUSCLE INTO ECONOMIC SQUEEZE ON CUBA

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, one of the most disturbing aspects of our failure to come to grips with the problem of communism in Cuba has been the manner in which our allies have refused to join us in the program of economic pressure. Although the problem of trade with Communist nations is admittedly a thorny one, to which there are no easy answers, our Government has failed to put sufficient pressure on our free world friends to insure that they keep up the economic squeeze on Mr. Castro.

Recent developments involving Britain and France have highlighted the deterioration of our Cuban policy and the rise of business-as-usual sentiment in Western Europe. Unless something is done, and done promptly, to reverse this trend, we might as well scrap our program to put the economic screws to Castroism.

A perceptive editorial published in the Rochester Times-Union of February 10 outlines the manner in which our friends have sabotaged the Cuban quarantine. It should be must reading for all Members of this body and of the executive branch who are concerned about the threat posed by this Communist beachhead so close to our shores. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Rochester Times-Union, Feb. 10, 1964]

U.S. ALLIES BETRAY STRUGGLE AGAINST CASTRO
For years, Europe's Communist-line bleeding hearts have accused the United States of

cozying up to dictators to enrich "capitalist imperialists."

Whatever the extent of this dollar diplomacy, and it isn't much, it is peanuts compared with the rescue of Fidel Castro's collapsing economy by greedy English and French industrialists.

First, Britain approved the sale of 10½ million worth of new buses to Cuba, where public transportation had almost halted. Now France has authorized a \$10 million truck and tractor deal. Others are pending. And Belgium and Spain want their share of the Cuba trade.

As a final back-of-the-hand to Washington, the goods will be sent in East German freighters to evade the U.S. blacklist of ships which trade with the Cuban enemy.

These "allied" governments cringed in fear of nuclear war when Americans talked of attacking Fidel and his Red band. So the U.S. tried economic isolation from the free world, throwing the full burden of sustaining Cuba on Russia and the Red bloc.

The policy never had much prospect of success, but at least it was causing increasing difficulty for Khrushchev and his Cuban buddy. As the economic squeeze tightened, there was always the chance that Cubans might save their country from ruin by getting rid of Castro themselves.

Now the quarantine, such as it was, is shattered. That leaves the U.S. with the bitter alternatives of (1) living indefinitely with this Communist cancer, (2) imposing a full blockade or (3) invading Cuba to throw the Red bums out. All involve grave risks to world peace.

It seems not to matter to our European "friends" that Castro is a bloody, brutal tyrant who hasn't even bothered to stage the usual Communist referendum, let alone hold a free election. They seem undisturbed over the efforts of Castro's agents to stir up trouble from Panama to Chile, from Caracas to Rio de Janeiro.

So the United States must act on its own—if it has the will—against Castro's threats, ranging from the annoyance of cutting off Guantanamo's water supply to the far graver matter of providing a sheltered Western Hemisphere base for Communist conquest.

But it is tragic that nations which say they share America's devotion to freedom have forced the United States to consider such a harsh and difficult change of course.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, during the recent rioting and crisis activities in the Panama Canal Zone, one volunteer agency that continued to perform in a calm and praiseworthy manner was the National Jewish Welfare Board's Armed Forces Service Center in Balboa. From the moment the rioting commenced, the center remained open day and night to individuals and families who sought refuge there. The center's director, Rabbi Nathan Witkin, cooperated successfully with the police in finding ways and means for many American and Panamanian families to return safely to their homes.

Mr. President, this prompt and quiet reaction to the need of servicemen and others requiring assistance in unusual circumstances is typical of the fine work done at home and abroad by the National Jewish Welfare Board. I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the Record a detailed account of Rabbi Witkin's efforts during the Panama crisis.

2956

There being no objection, the account was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JWB CANAL ZONE CENTER IS FOCUS OF WELFARE WORK IN PANAMA CRISIS

BALBOA, C.Z.—The National Jewish Welfare Board's JWB Armed Forces Service Center in Balboa served as a focal point for welfare activities during the recent crisis in the Canal Zone. According to word received by JWB from the center's director, Rabbi Nathan Witkin, who also serves as USO area director in the Canal Zone, at the moment that the rioting began, the center was host to a large group of American military personnel and their wives, civilians, Panamanian citizens and U.S. residents of the Republic of Panama who were attending a lecture.

As the lecture ended, word came to the center that the borders were closed, and no one could return to Panama because of violence on Fourth of July Avenue, the street which forms the border between the Canal Zone and the Republic. As a result, the center remained open all night and many families slept there. Rabbi Witkin was successful in working with police to find routes home for other Panamanian families before blockades were set up.

The center serves American military and civilian personnel in the area and has become a favored locale for communal activities involving citizens of the Republic as well as U.S. families. It was pictured on a recent postage stamp issued by the Republic saluting religious freedom. The center conducts a full-scale religious, cultural and recreational program, and as its sponsor JWB is the only mainland national Jewish organization operating in the Canal Zone.

During the first night of the upheaval, a number of GI families who live in Panama had to leave their homes because of threatened violence and came, with police assistance, to the center. Rabbi Witkin and his aids got in touch with the refugees' husbands and in the morning helped them to transfer to reception centers set up by the military authorities. Since that time, personnel associated with the center have helped at these reception centers, where more than 3,000 dependents were taken after leaving the Republic. Tasks have included gathering clothing, toys and contributions, working with children and giving special assistance to adults.

Rabbi Witkin has been visiting wounded servicemen at hospitals in the Canal Zone and has distributed comfort articles and other supplies provided by JWB.

An amateur radio station at the center handled thousands of messages to the States. No mail was moving, and it was virtually impossible to place commercial telephone calls, so the station provided an important link between personnel in the Canal Zone and their people at home.

Despite tensions which have existed between Panama and the United States over the Canal Zone issue, the Republic of Panama has from time to time recognized the contributions made by the center. In 1962 Rabbi Witkin received the Order of Balboa, the highest decoration given by Panama, in honor of his 25 years of service. The citation accompanying the award paid tribute to his "social welfare activities which benefit both the Panama and Canal Zone civilian communities" and hailed him as a "silent ambassador who has been able to solidify the civilian and religious groups within his mission in the Caribbean area."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S LEADERSHIP IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on behalf of the distinguished Senator from

Idaho [Mr. CHURCH], I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement prepared by him dealing with President Johnson's leadership in foreign affairs, together with an editorial entitled "Johnson on Foreign Affairs," published in the Philadelphia Inquirer of February 3, 1964.

There being no objection, the statement and editorial were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CHURCH

All Americans are well aware of the ability, dedication and experience which Lyndon B. Johnson brought to the Presidency when he assumed that office under such tragic circumstances. It has been widely noted here and abroad that no other Vice President of the United States, succeeding a stricken President, has been nearly so well qualified, so well equipped to perform the duties of the most demanding office in the world.

President Johnson has clearly demonstrated in both foreign and domestic affairs that, 10 weeks after entering the White House, he is giving the Nation wise, aggressive, and imaginative leadership.

But today I wish to invite the attention of Senates particularly to President Johnson's leadership in foreign affairs. The Nation has been beset by crises all over the world in the last few weeks—in Cyprus, in Malasia, in East Africa, in Panama, in Paris, and elsewhere. The problem of Vietnam continues to fester with increasing intensity. Already President Johnson has had bilateral meetings with the leaders of Germany, Britain, Italy, and Canada on a variety of subjects ranging from the future of world trade to the strengthening of the NATO Alliance. He has spent countless hours—at midnight and well into the early morning—with his own advisers: the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense and others charged with responsibility for the Nation's security. By virtue of the vast experience he acquired as the majority leader of this body and as a Vice President with unprecedented duties in the field of foreign affairs, Lyndon Johnson has been able to deal with global problems with firmness, assurance, and wisdom. Most importantly, perhaps, he has dealt with the day-to-day crises on the international scene without ignoring the long-range objectives of the American people.

A prominent metropolitan newspaper which does not always see eye to eye with Democratic administrations carried an editorial Monday saying some things that should be emphasized to all Americans. The Philadelphia Inquirer told its readers that President Johnson had offered "good advice" at his weekend news conference, particularly with regard to the South Vietnam situation. The Inquirer is particularly impressive in the historical perspective—the maturity and balance, the perseverance and firmness and long-term view—which the editorial reemphasizes the President brings to his leadership on international issues:

[From the Philadelphia (Pa.) Inquirer, Feb. 3, 1964]

JOHNSON ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

President Johnson, in opening his weekend news conference with extensive remarks on U.S. problems abroad, set the general tone of his approach to foreign policy matters. Later, in answering newsmen's questions he expounded on some specific situations, notably in southeast Asia.

We believe the President made several points that deserve emphasis. He spoke of the need for the American people to view each international crisis in proper perspective not as an isolated incident but as part of the whole panorama of history. He

stressed the importance of keeping the main focus of U.S. foreign policy on the central goals of peace and freedom. He urged the Nation to avoid dealing with every international difficulty on an emergency basis and to strive, instead, for practical solutions that not only meet the immediate but will stand up over the long term.

The President seems to be following his own good advice in southeast Asia, which is just one of numerous farflung trouble spots he mentioned in the course of the news conference. As Mr. Johnson sees it, neutralization of southeast Asia, an idea being advanced by Charles de Gaulle, offers no real hope for peace and freedom if the neutralizing is to be done under terms favorable to the Communists.

History, past and present, supports President Johnson's thesis. China was lost to the Communists in the late 1940's after Chiang Kai-shek was was forcibly persuaded by the United States to give Red leaders positions of responsibility in the military establishment and the civil administration. This, in effect, is the same technique the Communists now like to employ under the high-sounding label of neutralization. This already is apparent in Laos. It would become clear in South Vietnam, also, if the neutralization formula were applied there.

In the light of what is known about Communist objectives of conquest, whether engineered in Moscow or Peking, it would be incredibly naive to assume that the neutralization of southeast Asia under existing circumstances could achieve anything except pave the way for a complete Communist takeover.

President Johnson is on the right track when he opposes neutralization on terms favorable to Communists. It is a dangerous illusion—more akin to appeasement than to freedom, more likely to produce war rather than peace in the long run.

A matter to which the President needs to direct his attention is finding a satisfactory alternative to neutralization in southeast Asia, especially in South Vietnam. He favors—for the time being, at least—stepping up the military campaign against the Red guerillas. We hope there is greater prospect for victory than has been evident thus far.

IT TAKES TWO TO MAKE A PARTNERSHIP WORK

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, the significance to our national interests of co-operation between Government and business cannot be overemphasized. There is no doubt that we need understanding and cooperation between business and Government to effectively insure employment opportunity and economic growth.

Last week one of the Nation's outstanding business leaders most effectively stated the need for a better relationship between business and Government and, what is even more important, urged business to take the initiative.

This address, entitled "It Takes Two to Make a Partnership Work," was delivered by Mr. Lamont du Pont Copeland, president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. on February 10 before the New York Chamber of Commerce, New York City.

It is a noteworthy address, which I heartily recommend to my colleagues; and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows: